# Millsvorvant Berord

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS-THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVIII.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1837.

## RURAL ECONOMY.

May your rich soil Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour O'er every land "

From the Furmer's Register, REMARKS ON THE USES, VALUE, AND

Columbia, S. C. January 5, 1837. The interest on agricultural subjects eems to have much diminished of late in this part of the United States, and as his part of much as I can perceive, in other parts also. When we have done with president-making, and the meetings of abolition societies at the north and west, we can talk of nothing else than rail roads. his very well, each in its proper place; but it seems to me, that we neglect too much our own natural, noble pursuit, agneulture. Formerly, this country fur-pished many parts of Europe, and the West India Islands, with bread stuffs; but ness curope sends us flour, wheat, and other grains in great quantities, and mirobile dictu. even hay. I shall not attempt to seek for the causes of this anomaly, lest it should lead me into the interamable speculations about banks, cur-rency, shundance or scarcity of money, good, bad, and indifferent. It seems anough to say here, what few will dispaie, that there is something wrong in all Leaving, then, these elevated and frunful subjects of discussion, I shall take the humbler task of making a few observations on the culture of the sweet pota-

gentleman very reasonably disbelieves assertions of some of his neighbors that the potatoe vines are poisonous to estile; or at least they occasion them to swell. As for the latter effect, it is very possible that potatoe vines, as well as other rich succulent food, may, when easen too greedily, or too abundantly, have that effect. It is, however, lattle to be feared at the season of the year when Mr. Carter speaks of cutting his vines for provender; for then, much of their succeivace has dried up, and probably from place to highly nutritious matter. he saving of the vines of the potatoe for cattle is not practised in this state, that I know of; but it is not that they are not worthy of it; but because we are too careless in taking every advantage offered us by a bountiful climate. It may also be on account of the difficulty of curing these their nutritive quality, there are very few regetables more wholesome and nutrion authority scarcely to be doubted, that in the island of St. Domingo, horses and mules were in many parts entirely fed all the year round on potatoe vines; and my informant assured me, that he knew a cultivator in the vicinity of Cape Fran-cais, who made yearly about \$10,000, by sending, every day, potatoe vines to the city, where they were bought for the exclusive food of norses, mules, and cattle. On the plantation or farm of this cultivator, the vines, and not the roots, were the chief object.

I am glad to have it also in my power strengthen the authority of Mr. Carter. as regards his experiment of planting small potatee roots, for the purpose of producing sprouts to be transplanted in due time, into the bads prepared for them. This is a practice much followed in this state, and many persons, I among the rest, think these sprouts produce much the best potatoes for the table. It is a method well suited to those countries where the summer is too short-to produce the potatoe in perfection by any other. The usual way is to prepare a nursery bed of small dimensions, in a warm and sheliered situation, by manuring it highy with stable manure; make drills in this bed at very short distances from each other, from five to ten inches, and in these drills put small potatoe roots, so close as to touch, and cover them lightly. This should be done earlier than the usual season for planting the erop; and for fear of frost, the seed may be covered with straw, leaves, or some such matters. A bed about four feet wide, and fifty or sixty feet long, will farnish sprouts enough to plant at least an acre of ground. It is necessary to have the beds ready to plant the sprouts, so as to take advantage of every shower of rain to transplant what ever sprouts are large enough, that is a few inches high. The nursery bed will toon again be covered with a new set to plant at the next suitable weather. Potaines produced in this manner, are ge-

state feed their negroes for several months exclusively on sweet potatoes, and dur-ing that period, they are all, young or old, healthy and fat. I have very little doubt but it might be advantageously cultivated for the manufacture of sugar, which it would probably produce in greater abundance than the beet; for not only sugar can be extracted from its ready formed saccharme matter, but also from the starch which it contains in great abundance. This is, at least, well worth the trial.

I am. very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

N. HERBEMONT.

-From the New Orlean Evening Times. THE PRINTER.

There he stands at his case; his eyes are fixed on his copy, while his fingers, obedient to his will, collect the letters from their various boxes, and place them together so as to form words, sentences, complete articles of news, politics, or literature. The musician at the piano can hardly compete with the printer in the rapidity and precision of his digital mo-tion. Like the pianist who plays with his music book and instrument before him, the printer sees and comprehends at a glance the ever varying results his fingers must produce, and does not hesitate a moment to perform the necessary action with the rapidity of lig tning. Like notes from the instrument, every letter, every pause, every stop, is called forth in its proper place, till complete ensem-ble is formed, which the memory can treasure up, and which the mind can con-At the 474th page of the number of ceive and digest. But how different are spour Farmers' Register, for the last the final effects produced in these two inmonth, in a piece signed S. Carter, this stances! The musician creates a series ceive and digest. But how different are stances! The musician creates a series of melodious and harmonious sounds, which please the ear for a moment and die away; the feelings, gav or sad, desponding or enthusiastic, mild or violent, are excited for a moment but the charm soon ceases, and naught but the recollection of past pleasures or pain remains upon the mind. But the printer's labor bears everlasting fruit; he spreads before reason; he sends messengers to every one conceited author finds himself all at once of the human family; he invokes all men a grammatical and logical to make the mass of mankind conscious of those immutable rights with which man is invested at his birth by nature and by nature's God. The printer has been, since the fifteenth century, the faithful and most active auxiliary of learning. That day the printer first struck off a sheet from a rough block of types -from that day we may date the universal spread of knowledge, and the gradual disfranchisement of mankind from the bonds of ignorance, superstition, and oppression. From that day has man gradually advanced to the general enjoyment of free, enlightened, and republican institutions; from that day, royalty and its concomi-

> I-might continue to show, in detail, the correctness of the general outline I have drawn; but the immense benefits which the art of printing has conferred upon mankind, have been described by abler and more eloquent pens than mine. Let me present a single hypothesis: Suppose that the great protectiveness, and teacher of all arts and sciences - suppose that the art of printing had never been discovered; at what a stage of progress would we now find natural philosophy, astronomy, mechanics, navigation, and m my arts which conduce so effectually to the comfort and preservation of man-kind? Where would now be those li-berties we hold so dear? Yet in the womb of futurity. The discoveries of a Newton would have been the treasure of an exclusive few. Watt and Fulton would, perhaps, have never learned the first principles of mechanics; and Franklin might never have read a book, nor published a single principle tending to

tants began to decay, and fair liberty to

grow in their place.

the independence of his country. The ancients of Greece and Rome certainly numbered some great and wise men; but beyond the circle in which these learned men moved, how few received a glimpse of science; how few ever le rned to read; and how difficult it was to obtain instruction or books. Now, through the agency of printing, our means of ac quiring knowledge are unlimited, and its dissemination universal. The consequence is, that a greater number labor to unravel and make useful the secrets of nature, and the progress of mankind towards perfection is a thous and times more

The printer, as an individual, comes directly under the constant influences of

during his whole life; he earns his daily bread by reading—ay, and reading slow ly and carefully, for he must follow and put the works we read into type, let-ter by letter; he must dwell awhile upon every sentence. Does the merchant know the prices of cotton and other goods in distant countries?—the intelligence is perused by a printer before a merchant touches it. Poes the politician discuss the affairs of nations?—he owes his knowledge to the printer, who is always ahead of him in point of information. Does the physician study the work of some pro-found Esculapius?—let him look to the title page, and he will see that he owes the work to a printer, who has read it over and over to see that not a letter is wanted, not a comma out of place. The same may be said of the lawyer, the minister, and the scientific mechanic. The printer stands at the door of all their earning, and holds the keys which open

The printer is a great traveller. There are few printers in the United States who have not visited every state in the Union. They are sure of finding a printing office in every village, and consequently do not hesitate to travel wherever their fancy may lead them, sure of finding in their brother typographers friends ready to assist them, give them work, or obtain a situation for them. The printer is consequently thoroughly acquainted with his country, in general and in detail; none can know better or speak of it more correctly. Sometimes he crosses the Atlantie; and while he prints geographies and books of travel, he takes occasion to view with his own eyes every part of the old and new world.

The printer is always a good grammarian; and it frequently happens that men whose productions are esteemed by the public, owe it to the printer that they are not written down sses. Often, very often, does it happen that manuscript is put into the ben is of the type-setter full of gross grammatical errors, sentences devoid of sense, and without a single point or capital letter. When this has passed through his hands, the errors are worss with the sages in the laboratory of the all set in their sages in the laboratory of the all set in their sages in the laboratory of the all set in their sages in the laboratory of the sages in the laboratory of the sages in the sages

to behold the beauties of truth, and seeks | basks in the sun of popularity, which he owes to some unobtrusive son of Got-temberg. He takes care not to give credit to the proper person; but on the con-trary, should some of his blunders remain uncorrected, he is sure to lay them all to the charge of the "ignorant prin-ter;" such is the fdse and unjust phrase ignorant writers frequently use.

No trale, class, or profession, except those of law and physic, has furnished a greater proportion of learned and distinguished persons than the printer's craft. From the day of Franklin to the present time, our legislative halls, our places of honor, have been ornamented by talented printers. The bar is often indebted to the printing office for some of its ablest members; in this city we have living and prominent examples of the fact.

he printers, wherever they can unite sufficient force, generally form themselves into a society for their mutual proof work, and provide for the sick and un-fortunate. They bind themselves by the strictest and most honorable rules to preserve the dignity of their art, and to defend each other against the injustice of grasping employers. If a printer should dishonor his trade, or work under wages, he is immediately stigmatized and disowned. It is very rare that a printer can be induced to dishonor the pledges he has given to his fellow-workmen.

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA. In the Virginia House of Delegates, on the 29th ultimo, Mr. Garland offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas the present disorganized state of the money market, and the distress exactienced throughout the commer-cial world, have been attributed by many to the efforts of Government to restore the constitutional currency of the United States, and a panic is now attempted to be gotten up in such parts of the Union, with the view of inducing the President of the United States to repeal the Treasury Order, issued July 11, 1836: And whereas it behooves every citizen, in such a crisis, to make a full and can-did avowal of his sentiments on the im-portant subject connected with the revenue and currency of the country: there-

1. Recolved, That the late Circular Order of the President of the United the instructive and liberal art he professcrop very abundant. Every facility afcrop very abundant for sales of
crop very abundant for sal

sive issues of bank paper, and restore the

constitutional currency of the country.

2. Resolved, That a repeal of said Freasury Order, so beneficial in its operation, would give additional inducement to the banks to overtrade, would enable speculators more effectually to possess themselves of that rich domain which was purchased by the common blood and common treasure of all, and which was intended as the home and retreat of the honest laborer; and that such a repeal would be regarded by this assembly as an abandonment of the policy of the late Administration, which had for its object a restoration of the constitutional currency—would be regarded as a disposition to legalize the issues and notes of local State banks, and to return to that system of paper money which has been so signally repudiated by the people of the United

3. Resolved. That the banking institutions created by the States have become so interwoven with their policy, and have taken such fast hold on the interests of the people, that they cannot be easily eradicated, and the only means by which they can be controlled and kept in their reasonable limits is for the Federal Go vernment to adhere strictly to the letter of the Constitution, and to receive in payment for duties, taxes, debts, or sales of public lands, nothing but gold and silver, the constitutional currency of the United States-and that any attempt to restore or regulate the constitutional currency through the agency of State banks must be partial in its operation, destructive to the independence of the States, and inefficient as a means to accomplish the proposed end.

Mr. Garland, in presenting these resolutions, stated (as we understand, not being present) that he desired to lay them on the table, as expressive of his own opinions in his representative capacity, not expecting any action upon them at this time.

After some remarks by Messrs. Book-er, Woolfolk, Watkins, Hunter, and Witcher, Mr. Wilson, of B. called for the previous question; which was sustained, and the resolutions were laid on the table.

Mr. Botts said he was not aware, unul this evening, that it was in order for a member of the House to offer resolutions expressive of his own opinion on subjects which were not intended for the action of the House; but as this indulgence had been extended to the member from Meckleuburg, and as others had been prevented by the previous question from expressing their opinions on the floor, he would avail himself (as he differed so widely from the resolutions just disposed of) of the privilege of offering a sleeping or travelling companion, as the case might be, for those resolutions. They were intended as an expression of his own opinion on the subject, and he hoped they would be laid on the table, in company with those to which they were in-tended as a reply. He had no idea that an expression of opinion on so important a question should be confined to a single member. He thereupon submitted the

following: Whereas Andrew Jackson, late President of the United States, did, in defiance tection, and for the purpose of assisting of the Constitution, and of all right, is-each other in cases of need. These so- sue, or cause to be issued, a Treasury sue, or cause to be issued, a Treasury cieties fix the rates of wages, the hours circular, the effects of which are now begining to be felt throughout the whol commercial world; and whereas the National Legislature, being sensible of the impolicy, illegality, and unconstitutional-ity of the aforesaid Treasury circular, did, by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, repeal the same: and whereas the said Andrew Jackson did thereupon not only refuse to sign the said law, but did pock-et the same, in defiance of all law, decency, and common courtesy, and thereby prevent and defeat the action of Congress

on the subject;
Resolved, therefore, That the conduct of said Andrew Jackson deserves the censure of the whole people in the strongest form in which it can be visited upon

Mr Murdaugh seconded Mr Botts's resolution; which was also laid on the table.

MASSACHUSE ITS ON SLAVERY The following resolutions were recently passed in the Massachusetts House of

Representatives, by a vote of 378 to 16. Whereas, the House of Representatives of the United States, in the mouth of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven. did adopt a resolution, whereby it was ordered that all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way. or to any extent what-ever, to the subject of slavery, or the abu-lition of slavery, without being either printed or referred, should be laid on the

number of the people of this common-wealth, praying for the removal of a great moral and political evil, have been slighted and contemned; therefore,

Resolved, That the resolution above named is an assumption of power and authority, at variance with the spirit and intent of the Constitution of the United States, and injurious to the choice of free-dom and free institutions; that it does violence to the inherent and inal enable rights of man; and that it tends essentialrights of man; and that it tends essentially to impair those fundamental principles of natural justice, and natural law, which are antecedent to any written constitutions of government, independent of them all, and essential to the security of freedom in a State.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, in maintaining, and advocating the full right of petition, have entitled themselves to the cordial approbation of the people of this common-

Resolved, That Congress having ex-clusive legislation in the District of Co-lumbia, possesses the right to abolish slavery in the said District, and that its exercise should only be restrained by a

regard to the public good.

In the Senate — To the surprise of every one present, says the Boston Gazette, even the leaders of the abolition party of this city—the Senate adopted the following resolutions, after a long debate—the first UNANIMOUSLY, and the second by only one dissenting vote!

Resolved. That Congress having exclusive legislation in the District of Colum-bia, possesses the right to abolish slave-ry and the slave trade therein; and that the early exercise of such right is demanded by the enlightened septiment of the civilized world, by the principles of the

revolution, and by humanity.

Resolved. That slavery, being an admitted moral and political evil, whose continuance, wherever it exists, is vindicated mainly on the ground of necessity, it should be circumscribed within the limits of the States where it has been already established; and that no new State should hereafter be admitted into the Union whose constitution of government shall sanction or permit the existence of domes-

To prevent misunderstanding in the Southern States upon this subject, it is necessary to remark, that the friends of Mr. Van Buren. in Massachusetts, are as active in this matter as others .- a fact which is of course disclosed by the una-

nimity of the vote. The ill-timed admission of so distinguished a Southern Senator as Mr. Rives, of Virginia, that slavery is a great evil, moral, political and social, has unfortunately given a great stimulus to aboliuon movements in the North,—for the abolitionists now press upon the public with force the question Mr. Calhoun put him. when the admission was made, — if slavery is such an evil, why do you not exert yourself (in the language of the Massachusetts resolution) to circumscribe it?

Ridicule Well Applied .- A certain Mr. Kelly, who helps to make laws for the people of the State of Ohio, having in-dulged himself in the application of some uncourteous remarks to another member, in the progress of the debate, was rather startled by a significant intimation, in retaken out of doors. Thereupon Mr. Kelly, in great trepidation, bethought himself of making ready for a desperate ensell of making ready for a desperate en-counter, and appeared, the next day, in his seat, provided with a very handsome dirk, the hilt of which projected ostenta-tionsly from the opening of his weistcoat; whereat, as may be supposed, the law-makers stared with some little wonder and a great deal of merriment.

This last was increased tenfold, however, the next day, when another mem-ber entered, formidably equipped with a monstrous wooden dirk, with a huge corn-cob for a handle, which he allowed to project about a foot from the opening of his waistcoat, and, taking his seat by the side of Mr. Kelly, dew forth with a great flourish, every ten minutes, and made a point of exhibiting to that puguacious legislator. The consequence may be imagined; or if it may not, we are happy to say that Mr. Kelly's cheese-toaster disappeared in short order, and was speedily followed into "retiracy," by four or five others with which some other members had thought proper to decorate their persons. New York Com. Adv.

A Bird's-eye view of the Universe.— Suppose this earth to be a ball of one foot in diameter: on that scale of proportion the sun would be one hundred feet in diameter, and the moon three inches.

d FEA.

e Stock-st annual claims on or Profits,

51-3m roins for the Trea-to order.

VT, viz: her Tu-Old and Bruises, s. Scald ilblains. tlows the re-

Pills, RKS. BACON. RKS.

111

ed Aray stable o Orange in due RE.

and Courty, e above of facts mate to d alarm-esent ind to the has been late. ex-perance; estroited that may

here is a we here all well

fine su-fine su-sociavo in every sufficient ad. The sting of from the oliar and payment at time, be ad-

dagents old sub-ard the apected aturday SON, 57-

. C.

collars
ir wish
expiradesiring
And no
enrages
blicher,

en lines lar, and er, and

the p

Mr. Rencher's Circular.

To the People of the Tenth Congression at District of North Corolina.

Washington, March 10th, 1837. -The constitutional FELLOW CITIZENS FELLOW CITIENS—The constitutional term of the twenty-fourth Congress having expired, I feel it my duty, as usual, to submit for your consideration a brief review of its proceedings. I shall begin

FINANCES.

The balance in the Treasury on the lat of Jan. 1335, was \$8,892,885 42
The receipts during that year were, from Customs, 19,391,310 59
From Public Lands, 14,757,600 75
From dividends and sales of United States Bank stock, 569,390 82
This causes 71,894 94

Those with the above balance 44.322.945 5 make an aggregate of The expenditures during the same -17.573.141 50

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on 1st of Jan. 1636 of 26,749,803 96
The receipts into the Treasury during the year 1836, were,
From Customs, 23,409,940 53
From Public Lands, 24,877,179 86
From dividends and sales of United States Bank stock, 328,674 67
From ether sources, 301.311 83 328,674 67

Which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st Jan. 1836. make an aggregate of The expenditures for the year 1836 were

28,776,329 1 ry on the 1st Jan. 1837, of 4
To be distributed among the
States according to the provisions of the deposite act of
1836, Coaring a balance in the Treasu 46 891 581 7

37.468.859 97 coving a balance of the receipts for the year 1837 may be estimated, from Cus-toms and Public Lands, at 9.422.721 73

45,000,000 00 From proceeds of sales of United States Bank stock, authorized by the law of last session,

Which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January 1837, make an aggregate of 61,923,721 73 he expenditures for the same year may be estimated at 30,000,000 06

Leaving a belance in the Treasu-In looking at the expenditures of the Government, you must be struck with the great and alarming increase within the last four or five years. Under the administration of Mr. Adams, the expenses of this government were, annually about twelve millions of dollars. W thought it extravagant, and for that reason more than any other, was that administration put down by the people. Ge neral Jackson came into power pledged to retrench the expenses of the govern ment; but instead of retrenching them they have doubled within the space of eight years! Not only have the number of officers been increased, but their salaries have been greatly augmented. These officers receive double as much as you state officers, and no reason could be assigned for the increase of their salaries. except to give a paramount influence to the federal over the state governments, and to give more patronage to those in power, so as to enable them the better to reward partizans, and thereby more effectually control the freedom of our elec-But the extravagance of those in power is not confined to an increase in the number and salaries of officers, but is seen in the whole operations of the government. Old things are done away and new things have come to pass. Even our plain substantial public buildings are be torn down to make place for more splendid edifices, constructed of more eostly material and ornamented with marble statues, suited rather to a princely is not all. A fleet has been manned and equipped at great expense, and not to protect your commerce, but to explore paknown seas in quest of unknown islands, and men employed only to make scientific research. I sllude to this exploring expedition, not only as a wasteful expenditure of public money, but as unauthorized by the constitution, and more objectionable than the astronomical observatories recommended by Mr. Adams, and which were known and ridi-culed in the cant language of that day as " light houses in the skies." Large sums money have been proposed to be expended upon new fortifications; and our standing army, in time of profound peace. is to be greatly augmented. Bills for both these purposes passed the Senate at its last session, but fortunately could not be acted on in our house for want of time, and were therefore lost. Such is the strong disposition manifested by those in power to convert our plain republican government into one of extravagance a splendor, which, unless checked by the people, sooner or later must end in a mi-litary despotism. These measures were

#### the people from whom it had been taken. This leads me to a consideration of the DEPOSITE BILL.

brought forward as party measures, and avowed to be such by those who sup-

ported them. As party measures they were intended to absorb the surplus reve-

nue, rather than return that revenue to

Notwithstanding the large appropria tions made during the first session of the less Congress, and the efforts on the part of the leading Van Buren men to make still larger appropriations, it was clearly ascertained, that owing to the extraordinary increase of the sales of public lands, there would certainly be, at the end of the year 1836, a large surplus revenue in the Treasury of the United States. What was to be done with this large surplus was a question of the deepest moment to the people of the United States.

Those now in power, as I have before stated, wished to enlarge the expenditures of the Federal Government by increasing the Army and Navy, by constructing a large, and in my opinion, a useless number of new fortifications along our coast, by re-constructing in a more costly manner our public buildings and by a large increase in the number and salaries of our public officers; while the opposition wished to provide for the necessary wants of the Government, but were opposed to any increase in its expenditures. They wished to return to the people such of the public revenue as might not be necessary for the ordinary wants of the Government, to be dispose of by them as they might think most likely to promote their interest. You know when the revenue of the United States is so large that it cannot be ex-pended by the Federal Government, it remains in such of the State banks as the President may select, and is used by them for the benefit of the banks. You perceive, therefore, that this was partly a contest between the banks and the people; and resolved itself into this simple question, whether the banks should have the benefit of this surplus revenue, or whether the people should have their own money returned to them? But this was not the only question involved in this case. If this surplus revenue had remained in the deposite banks to be used by the Federal Government, it would necessarily have greatly enlarged the expenditures of that Government already double what it ought to be. This would greatly multiply the number of contracts and officers, and would give to the President of the United States a patronage and power over public sentiment, which it would be difficult to resist. Money is power; and the question was prethe American people, whether they would place the whole of this tremendous power in the hands of the President of the United States, or whether they would divide it equally among the States, to enable them to maintain their ancient freedom, independence, and sovereignty. Fortunately for the people and the States, both these questions were decided in their favor at the first session of the last Congress, though not without a struggle. An act was passed to distribute among the States, in proportion to their respective number of Senators and Representatives in Congress, such surplus revenue as might be in the treasury on the 1st January 1837, over and above five millions of dollars. The act provides that the States shall refund the amount so distributed, if ever it should be required for the support of war or other emergeney; but no one believes such a demand

will be made. Under this law, North Carolina reeeived nearly two millions of dollars, which was most judiciously applied by your legislature at its last session to pay the State debt, and provide a fund for education and internal improvement .-The auspicious influence of this measure has already been felt in every part of the State. It has given a new impulse to the people, and we may reasonably hope at no distant day, it will work a radical improvement in the moral, intellectual, and political condition of the State. It is a consummation most devoutly to be wished. Who is there among us that does no feel his heart swell with the hope, that the State will yet be able to repair her waste places; to arrest the tide emigration which has swept over her borders and exhausted her energies for no longer be driven from ther native soil, to seek in other States those advantages which may be found at home; that the poor man, as well as the rich, may have the benefits of an education extended to his children; and that we may all be able to exclaim with pride and pleasure,-This is my own, my native land.'

An effort was made at the last session to re-enact the same law, for distributing inch surplus money as may be in the Treasury on the 1st Jan. 1838, over and adove five millions of dollars. This measure passed the House of Representatives. but was lost in the Senate, together with the bill to which it was attached, making appropriations to complete fortification heretofore ammenced for the defence of the country. This just and beneficial measure was sternuously opposed in our the present House by the friends of Chief Magistrate, with a few honorable exceptions, among whom, I take pleasure in saying, were two from my own State, who felt on this occasion that the duty they owed their State was above all par ty considerations. I wish I could say the same of our Senators. Upon every occasion, however, they were found in opposition to it. But the Senate is no longer the enlightened and independen body it once was. It has been humbled at the footstool of Executive power.— With them, party is every thing, and country, when it conflicts with it, is no-Before the Presidential election and the election of senators which took place last winter, the party now in power durst not oppose so just a measure as the distribution of the surplus revenue,

six years, you find them willing to trust the banks with any amount of the public thoney, but unwilling to trust the people with their own money; willing to vote away any amount of the public money for party purposes, but unwilling to return to the people such of their own money as the Government had no use for.—

And what is the reason assigned for opposing so equitable a measure? Why. that it would corrupt the people! Yes, if you trust the people with their own money it will corrupt them! And this is the language used by those who profess to be the exclusive friends of the people. Let the people ponder well upon these things, and decide while they may, who ther they will have servants to represent them, or masters to dictate to and rule

I know it has been said, in justification of the course pursued by the Senate, that no one knew certainly that there would be any surplus revenue. To this I reply, that if there sould be no surplus revenue, there would be none to distri bute, and therefore the hill could hurt nobody. But it, as I do not doubt, there will in January next, be twenty or twenty five millions of surplus revenue; then the question again presents itself, what will you do with it? Will you let what will you do with it? it remain in the banks for their benefit. and the benefit of politicians; or will you distribute it for the benefit of the States and the people? The House of Representatives decided in favor of the states and the people, but the Senate determin-

ed in favor of the banks and the party. But it was further said in opposition this bill by an honorable Senator from New York, that the Senate had indicated the policy which it intended to pursue in relation to the surplus revenue, which was to expend it by building new fortifications along our coast, and increasing the number of our standing army, already sufficiently large for a peace establishment. Both these measures, as I before stated, were lost in our House. The other mode of disposing of the surplus revenue proposed by the Senate, was by partially stopping the sales of the public lands, and virtually disposing of the balance to squatters and speculators at re duced prices, which would have reduced the revenue arising from sales of the publie lands from twenty-four millions of dollars received last year, to four or five and perhaps less. This bill, I repoice to say, was also rejected in our House .-The other measure proposed by the Senate was a reduction of the tariff .-This reduction, however, was a small one. and chiefly confined to articles of luxury. It proposed a slight departure from the so happily in promoting the harmony and compromise act becomes more and more favorable to us, the longer it stands, and it would therefore be unwise in the South to disturb it unless by common consent. But this bill was sent to our House too late in the session to be acted on, and was a mere party manœuvre to deceive the people, and defeat the distribution of the

But if all these bills adopted by the Senate had passed into laws, still the distribution act was unobjectionable, as it proposed to distribute only the surplus revenue. But the Senate well knew, at the time they rejected the distribution bills, that all these measures had been either rejected or lost in the other House for want of time, and that there would be a large surplus revenue on the 1st day of Jan. 1838. That revenue they have chosen to dispose of for the benefit of the banks and the party rather than that of the States and the people.

surplus revenue.

I have detained you very long on this subject, but not longer than its impor-tance demands. In my opinion, it is our free institutions, than any proposition which has been before Congress for many years past. The patronage of the Pederal Government is already alarming,more than a hundred thousand officers and contractors are dependent upon the will and pleasure of the President alone. To this patronage add the control of this immense surplus revenue, and his power would be irresistible.

This measure was important in another point of view; we all know the tendency of the Federal Government to extravagance. Congress daily votes away millions of the people's money without feeling under any real responsibility to But once give to the people a reversionary interest in the surplus revenue, and depend upon it, their representauves here will be as watchful and careful of the public money, as they are in the State Legislatures. You would soon see, what for many years past has not been seen in Washington,—economy in the public expenditures. Then, and not until then, may we expect retrenchment and reform in the Federal Government. I would not raise money for the purpose of distribution I am entirely opposed to any such policy; and I believe no one thinks seriously that such a system could ever be adopted. I wish to reduce the revenue to the wants of the Government; and then, I wish to reduce the wants of the Government. If by this means any thing can be saved in our expenditures, or from any unexpected cause, the revenue for a year or two should be larger than was anticipated; I wish to return it to the people, rather than intrust it to the but as soon as they are elected and snug banks and politicians, to be used by them ly fixed in office for the next four and for party purposes. This is the question now before the country. It is not whe- i ther you will raise money for distribution. The revenue is already raised, the money is here; and the only question is, what shall be done with it? The President and his friends have decided what shall be done with it: while the opposition have declared what ought to be done with it. It will be for the people to decide this great contest at the ballot box; and with them must rest the consequen-

EXECUTIVE ABUSE.

There has been a rapid increase in the sales of the public land for a few years past, and the revenue from that quarter has been unexpectedly large. For the purpose of arresting, partially at least, the ale of the public lands, Gen. Jackson thought proper to issue, during the last summer, what was termed a Circular, requiring payment to be made in gold and silver. This order operated very oppressively in many parts of the United States, but especially so in those states containing public lands. Congress, therefore, passed a bill by a majority of more than two-thirds, rescinding this Treasury Circular, and directing payment to be made in the common currency, as heretofore. It was sent to the President for his approbation, but he neither approved it, nor did he veto it and send back as required by the Constitution, but sent it to the State Department with objections, which he had published in the Globe newspaper, regardless both of the constitution, and of that respect which has always been observed by the President of the United States towards the representatives of the people. But it is among the most objectionable parts in the public life of Gen. Jackson, that he has too often trampled on the forms of the Constitution when they came in conflict with his own will. During the last session, two committees of investigation were raised by the House of Representatives to inquire into the abuses, if any, practised in the various Executive Departments of the Government. Gen. Jackson openly denounced these committees as inquisitorial, and permitted his subordinate officers to refuse peremptorily to answer questions propounded by them. Even Reuben M. Whitney, who during the last war, fled his country and swore allegiance to the British King, but who is now made a secret, irresponsible, bank agent, in the Treasury Department,-he too followed the example,-pronounced the proceeding inquisitorial, and refused to answer their interrogatories. He was arraigned before the House for contempt, but discharged without punishment, in accordance with the known and express-ed will of General Jackson. If such things are acquiesced in, where, let me ask, is the responsibility of the President of the United States? If the Senate pass a resolution condemning any act of the President, that resolution is pronounced by him unconstitutional; and a subsequent Senate, more subservient to Executive will, is made to Expunor that journal which the Constitution says, shall be KEPT.' If the House of Representatives institute an inquiry into Executive abu ses, immediately the door is closed against investigation, and the committee denounced as inquisitorial.

If these assumptions of power be submitted to, the President will be without control. Whatever he may do, the Senate will have do right to speak, and the House no power to investigate the truth! To my mind such a doctrine is alarming. The President, by his patronage and pow er, bestrides every other department of the Government,

"Like a colossus, and we petty mer Walk under his huge legs, and peep about To find ourselves dishonorable graves!"

I do not speak these things as applicable to our late President alone. They Chief Magistrate. He has been brought into power by the influence and the po-pularity of General Jackson, and has pledged himself to the country to follow in his footsteps. Like all imitators, he will be most likely to succeed in his bad examples. I hope it may be otherwise. No one will rejoice more than I shall, to find his administration an auspicious one; but the course of his friends in both hous es of Congress, on the great questions to which I have adverted, leaves us much to fear from his administration. My opposition to Mr. Van Buren's election i well known. My objections to his pub-lic character and political principles re-main undiminished. The means couployed to secure his election I deprecate, and am well satisfied he is not sustained by a majority of the American people. Bu though a minority President, he has been elected according to the forms at least of the Constitution, and we should give to the acts of his administration a fair and impartial judgment.

Nothing extenuate, Nor set down aught in malie

Prepared to give an honorable support to the just measures of his administration, let us watch with care and resist with firmness the exercise of all unauthorized or dangerous powers.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

For two years past the country has been much agreated by these misguided and deluded fanatics. They have been and deluded fanatics, endeavoring to enlist the people of the North in a crusade against the domestic institutions of the South, the certain consequence of which would be a dissolution of the Union, which we should all regard as a great political evil. The South ne-

ver ought, and never will submit to the least interference from any quart her own domestic and internal co her own domestic and internal concerns. If slavery he an evil, it is one which the South alone has the right to consider and relieve. 'The abolitionists, however, are regardless of consequences, and have pressed this delicate and dangerons question upon the consideration of Congress.

They commence with the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, as being most plausible; but this is only an entering wedge to further operation Swarms of petitions praying for the abo-lition of slavery in the District of Columbia, were addressed to us at the commencement of the last Congress. Their reception was objected to; and upon this abstract right to petition, the most angry speeches were made on both sides of the question, well calculated to produce the most unhappy excitement in all quarters All other business stood still, while the subject of slavery was agitated day after day for nearly two months. This agitation was the very thing the abolitionists desired. It was the food upon which they fed. To stop this mischievous debate—to allay excitement-to rebuke abolitionismquiet to the South, Mr. Pinckney of outh Carolina introduced the following resolution, to wit:

citize

even

is hi

ready

years of th

sake

have

had l

racte

only for

into

AM Transite ing prican

ell, b

form.

ed by

any t

h

ed by

Brua

are a

make

who the a

(25

ampl

coun

we ·

exhit

Well

taine

Long

Were

A

prisit

Balti

saine attac

that s

arran

raies

polite

sprin in ki

that

flict

know one's

Krace

that i

118 10

even

165 an

Resolved. That all memorials which have been offered, or may hereafter be presented to this house, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Co-lumbia, be referred to a select committee with instructions to report,

That Congress possesses no constitu tional authority to interfere, in any way. with the institution of slavery in any of the states of this confederacy: and that; in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere, in any way, with slavery in the district of Columbia, because it would be a violation of the publie faith-unwise-impolitic and dange-

I extract these resolutions to justify my vote in favor of them. Could any Southern man reasonably expect a stronger expression in favor of Southern rights than is contained in these resolutions Tis true, they do not say it would be unconstitutional to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; but they solemnly declare it would be a violation faith-unwise-impolitic and dangerous to the Union. Congress, 'tis true, received these petitions, but they received them only to write condemnation upon them and their authors. But I will not detain you in defence of these resolutions They defend themselves; and it is only necessary to read them to be satisfied with them. They passed by a majority of four to one, and received the support of men of all parties, and from every portion of the Union. They do not go as far as many of no may desire; but as long as we can obtain such an expression o public sentiment from the non-slaveholding States, we need feel no slarm for the peace and safety of the South. These resolutions had their desired effect. The troubled waves subsided, and the spirit of abolitionism was repressed. But these restless fanatics still agitate this subject. doubt not they will continue to agitate it, but I yet have confidence in the virtuous, intelligent and patriotic portion of the Northern people, who cannot fail to per-ceive, who do not fail to perceive, that the constant agitation of this subject is only calculated to rivet more closely the fetters of slavery, and to put at hazard the peace of society and the integrity of the Union. If, however, the crisis should ever arrive, when it shall become necessary for the people of the South to take measures for the protection of their rights, we should stand united-act with caution

but with firmness and energy.

FOREIGN RELATIONS. Our relations with foreign of the most pacific character. We have them. The difficulty existing with the government of France, at the close of the last Congress, has been satisfactorily ad-justed. Recently the government of Mexico has given serious cause of com-plaint by spoliations committed upon the commerce of the United States; but it is to be hoped that a proper representaenable us to obtain redress for those wrongs, without resorting to the strong measure of reprisals recommended by the late President of the United States .-Since I last addressed you, two new States have been added to our confeder racy, and two additional stars now shine in our political galaxy. The new republic of Texas has recently sprung up on our Southwestern borders, and her independence has been duly recognized by the Government of the United States.

I have thus given you a hasty sketch of the poceedings of the 24th Congress. am sensible it is an imperfect one. Ma ny important subjects have been omitted altogether, while I have been able only to touch upon others well worthy of more consideration. But the narrow limits assigned to a circular address, does not alow me to do more than present a fair statement of the leading measures which have been, and which are likely hereafter to be subjects of legislative action. If in doing so, any one should believe that I have made these subjects to partake too in that Congress gave them that character, and not I. The whole period has been one of a sharp party conflict. No one regrets such a state of things much in Devoted to the free institutions of the people I represent, I seek no higher reward, in my humble efforts to serve them, than their approbation.

Should you think proper again to confer upon me the honor of representing you, grateful for your generous and continued confidence, I shall endeavor to deserve the by faithful and unremitting exertions.

The Globe contains the following police. it, by faithful and unremitting exertions to promote your interest and happiness.

With high regard. I am your fellow-citizen.

A. RENCHER.

t to the

ncerns.
hich the der and ver, are d have

ilion of phia, as

only an trations. the abo-

Their

at angry as of the nee the

m stead

e very

To stop

exciteney of

which after be

for the

nmittee

onstitu-

y way.

any of

nngress

V. with

ma, be-

re pub-

dange-

justify any

rights

utions!

be un-

in the

public

gerous

ue. re-

eceived

rill not

utions.

sjority

y por-

go as

ion of

ehold-

for the

The

spirit t these

agitale

of the

e, that

ect is

of the

bould

o take

rights,

rs are

ny of

h the

ly ad-

com-

enta-

will

by the

new nfede-

shine

public

n out

tch of

Ma-

nitted

only

more

ts 85ot al-a fair which

eafter

If in

that I

e 100

reply

arac

has

man

No

From the Glabe.

The highly interesting ceremony of the presentation to Colonel Croghan of the gold medal voted to him by Congress, in testimony of the high same entrained by that body of his gallant conduct in defending Fort Stevenson, tunk place on Monday last at the President's House. The following are the remarks of House. The following are the remarks of the President on the occasion, and those Col. Croghan in reply, which we insert for the gratification of our readers. REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

es of Congress, approved on the 13th of February, 1885, the President was requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, with symbolical emblems and devices, and presented to you, " in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of your gallantry and good conduct in the defence of Fort Stevenson."

In pursuance of this resolution, I have the pleasure to present you this Medal, executed in a style corresponding, in some measure, with the distinguished event it is intended to commemorate. It is highly gratifying to me to place in your hands this just tribute of a grateful people, well assured that, should circumpeople, will again be found ready to display the same courage and constancy in the cause of your country as disanguished your conduct in the gallant delence at Sandusky.

REPLY OF COLONEL CROGHAN.

Mr. President: Nearly twenty-four years have elapsed since the occurrence of the event which this medal is intended to commemorate; during that interval, most of the gallant individuals whom had the honor to command at Sandusky have quitted the stage of life. For the ske of those who are no more, I might have wished that this testimonial had been granted at an earlier period, that they might have enjoyed the same honest pleasure which I now feel. As respects nyself, however, I cannot but value the distinction the more highly, as it has been bestowed, not under the influence of momentary excitement, but after time had been allowed for estimating the charactor, as well as the importance, of the service rendered. In addition to my ac-knowledgement of the honor conferred on me by the resolution of Congress, I have only to express to you, sir, my obligation for the kind and flattering manner in which you have carried the resolution into effect.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES

Tariff and anti-tariff men cannot fail to mite, says the Bostop Journal, in receiving pleasure from the exhibition of American Broadcloths and Cassimeres at the warehouse No. 71 Milk street. These ave all been manufactured since December last at the Middlesex Mills in Low-ell, by W.& S. Lawrence & Stone, and form a collection, as we have been informed by a competent person, far superior to any that has ever before been exhibited

in our country.

It is only a few years since we were dependent upon England for all our ma-nufactured goods; now we are able to pre-sent an assortment which will fairly vie. in beauty and variety, with those produc-Broadcloths and cassimeres, of every hue, are arranged in two different rooms, and make a most attractive show. A picture gallery is hardly more beautiful. To all, who take an interest in the progress of the arts in our country, and who rejoice (as what citizen does not!) in the trius, and the true independence of foreign countries which they have secured to us, we would particularly recommend this exhibition. Peace has its victories as well as war; and never was victory obtained more signal than this, the first of which we have this day witnessed .-Long lines of broad cloths and cassimeres were its trophies, and not the tattered flags and stacks of cannon!

A book has been published, under the title of " A M must of Politeness," com prising the principles of etiquette, &c. "We happen," say the editors of the Baltimore American, (and we are of the saine creed,) "to be among those who attach but little value to the politeness that consists of certain set forms and wellarranged bows and speeches, and operates under written prescriptions. The politeness which we love is that which springs from the heart, and has its origin in kind feeling. It is the good breeding that arises from an unwillingness to inflict upon others any thing which one knows and feels to be disagreeable to one's self. It is the courtesy, not of a graceful bow or a gracious smile, but of that innate kindness of feeling which fells us to be serviceable to our fellow beings even in trifles; and whether it be performed with toes turned in or out, a

The Globe contains the following notice of an official communication from Gen.

FROM THE ARMY.

An official communication has been received from Gen. Jesup, dated Fort Dade, March 18th, in which he states that the principal chief of the Seminoles, Micanopy, has been with them since the evening of the 16th, and has approved the convention entered into by the second, third and fourth chiefs of the nation, of third and fourth chiefs of the nation, of the 6th of March. Micanopy requested that Capt. Page may he allowed to accompany his people to the West. The several Micasauky Indians had come is to camp on the 18th, and Micanopy has heard from the chief of that band Abi-a-ca, Sam Jones, also from Os-ce-ola. Those chiefs are between Apoke and the St. Johns, and Micanopy and Alligator have no doubt of bringing them in early next

month, perhaps sooner.

Gen. Jesup believes the war to be at en. Jesup believes the war to be at an end. He holds the troops in such a position, as to produce the best military effect, and can operate in any direction from Fort Dade, and never to be more than from thirty to fifty miles from a depot. Should the Indians not act in good faith, he shall be able to attack them on either side of him, in from three to five days—with mounted men, is much less time. Micanopy informed Gen. Jesup that he had never before consented to emigrate, but that he now believed that the Great Spirit had so ordered that he should leave the land of his fathers, and he has submitted cheerfully. Gen. Je-sup states that he shall discharge in a few days the battalion of Alabama drafts. The following is a copy of the instru-ment signed by Micanopy, confirming what had been done by the chiefs who represented him and the nation:

"I, Micanopy, principal chief of the Seminole nation of Indians, having had read and fully explained to me certain 'articles of capitalation,' entered into on the 6th day of March, 1837, at Fort Dade, Florida, between Maj. Gen. Jesup, of the United States army, for and on the part of the United States, and Hoethlema-tie, [Jumper,] Holatoochee, Yaholoo-chee, [Cloud,] Halpatah, Hajo, &c. my representatives, do hereby fully acknow-ledge and confirm every article of the

Given at Fort Dade, Florida, this 18th day of March, 1837. [Signed] MICANOPY, his M mark.

MEXICO.

The following letter from Mexico has been communicated to the Journal de Commerce, by the Mexican Minister at Paris, to counterbalance the message of the President of the United States: " Mexico, January 10, 1837.

" Whilst the American Minister here was engaged in negociating respecting pretended claims and differences for the cabinet of Washington, the natives of Upper California, in imitation of the colonists of Texas, declared themselves independent of the Mexican republic, seconded by four American ships of war, which were in the Pacific, and which furnished arms and ammunition to the insurgents, and epabled them to resist the authorities of the country. The Mexican government, in-formed of these events, demanded an ex-planation of Mr. Ellis, who thought fit not only to refuse an explanation, but even to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the foreign minister. The latter pointe terms. On which Mr. Ellis abrupt-ly demanded his passports. They were given to him; and the American legation left Mexico. The Mexican government was obliged to recall its envoy from Washington. It remains to be seen how the American government can justify the conduct of its minister and vessels of

Mexico. —We have had a few moments' conversation with Lieutenant Tat-nall, of the navy, who conveyed Santa Anna to Mexico, and learned from him that the reported cold reception given to Santa Anna was altogether a misrepresentation. He was welcomed with great enthusiasm by the great body of his countrymen. Lieutenant Fatnall remained a week with Santa Anna after he landed: during which time, the news of his return had reached the capital, and many other important points, from all of which, letters giving accounts of demonstrations of great joy for the deliverance of Santa

nna, were received by him. Licutenant Tainall believes the inva-sion of Texas will not be repeated. The military preparations of Busiamente are considered by intelligent persons as intended to maintain his authority at home, against the popularity of Santa Anna with the people. Globe. the people.

The London and Green wich rail road was levied upon by a sheriff's officer, on the 23d February, at the suit of a creditor to whom the company owed £300,000. All the agents, &c. were truned out, and their places filled by others appointed by the creditor.



## HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, April 14.

Gen. Jackson has reached the Hermitage, much improved in health.

Dr. Richard Barnum was tried last week in the Superior Court of Wake county, for the murder of his wife. After the examination of the witnesses in behalf of the state, the prosecution was abandoned, the counsel for the state observing that the evidence was sufficient to show that the deceased had not died by poison, and that it would be unjust to the defendant to press the matter farther. The jury, of course, forth with returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

The Legislature of Virginia has passed a bill directing a subscription on behalf of the state of two fifths of the capital stock of the Roanoke. Danville and Junction Rail Road. A proviso is attached to the bill, requiring that when the road shall have been completed to Gaston, it shall be commenced at Danville and carried westwardly while it is in progress from Gaston to Danville. This proviso is objected to by some of the friends of the enterprise, as calculated to embarrass the work; but it is possible that it may have a contrary effect. But be that as it may, this liberality on the part of the Legislature of Virginia has doubtless secured the completion of the work; and we are not without hope that a route will be selected for its location which will greatly benefit this section of country.

The loss sustained by the late fire at Washington, as ascertained by a committee of citizens appointed to make the estimate, amount to not less than 85,000 dollars. The public spirited citizens of that unfortunate town, it is said, with great humanity and promptness, contributed a sum sufficient to relieve those whom the fire had reduced to absolute

We see it stated, that the Hon. Franklin E. Plummer, late a member of Congress from the state of Mississippi, was a few weeks since drowned, in attempting to cross a creek which was very much swellen by recent rains.

It is stated in the New York Journal of Commerce, that a large quantity of German red west, the sale of which at auction some weeks ago was stopped because it did not bring more than 203 cents per bushel, was sold on the 1st instant, at auction, at 128 cents!

Robberies .- It behooves our citizens to be upon the alert in endeavoring to de-tect the perpetrations of the frequent bur-glaries that have been committed within a short time post. On one night during the last week, three several attempts were made at different stores, one of which was successful, and the sum of \$200 or spwards stolen. The hitherto remarkable motion from such deeds can only be secured by a vigilant watchfulness, and a prompt detection of the offenders. Fuyetteville Obs.

Rail Road Accident-As the Passenger Cars were advancing on their way to Augusta, yesterday morning, the Engineer discovered a slight smoke rising apparently from the road, about 8 mile apparently from the road, act to stop the from the City, and attempted to stop the Engine and Tender-but in vain. was moving too rapidly to be checked in time to prevent the disastrous and melancholy catastrophe that ensued. As soon as the Engine reached the part from whence the smoke ascended, the road gave way beneath its weight-precipitat-15 feet, tearing up the road for a distance of about 90 feet, and dragging after it the baggage and two passenger cars-but most providentially none of the passengers were injured, although the cars were literally split into fragments. The Engineer was instantly killed. He was thrown from his position by the fall of the Engine, and crushed by the weight of the Tender, which fell upon him. One of the firemen had his thumb fractured, and it is feared is otherwise injured, perhaps dangerously. A negro man suffered a severe injury, having had his thigh broken, and it is supposed his hip fractured or dislocated. The escape of the passengers (many of whom were ladies) cannot but be regarded as miraculous, and an interposition of a Divine Power.

The Arkansas Gazette states that sundry good people of Miller county bave

Chas. Courier.

refused to pay the taxes levied upon them 'this purpose, a Circular Letter be addressible state authority, and claim to belong to Texas. The Governor has thereupon issued a most paternal proclamation, call-upon them to submit like good children, and pay up, or he shall use the strong arm of the military to coerce them.

Resolved. That it is expedient to employ, forthwith, a well qualified agent to exist different costs of the State and

Treasury Department, April 1, 1837.
Notice is hereby given, in conformity
to the resolution of the Senate, passed
March 2d, 1837, that the receipts for the month of January last were, For customs, \$1,113,936 84

For customs, For lands 1,250,364 70

2,364,301 54 Those for the month of February last

For ca toms, 1,897,762 49 For lands,

2.887.279 46 These statements are compiled from the bank returns made to this office, and will not probably vary much from the correct sums, as ascertained after the end

of the quarter.
The receipts for March, after fully reported here, will be published on the 1st May; and those for the residue of the re-cess of Congress in a similar manner

monthly.

It may be useful and interesting to many to know the expenditures during each month; and consequently, they will be added. Those in January were \$1,768, 412 81; those in February, \$2,228,221

LEVI WOODBURY,

From the Raleigh Register. AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

A Discourse was delivered in this city, on Sunday afternoon, the 2d instant, in the Presbyterian Church, on the subject of African Colonization, by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society; after which, a very handsome collection was taken up in aid of its funds.

An adjourned meeting was held in the

same place on Monday evening, the 4th inst. at which nearly all of the clergy were present, and many of the intelligent and respectable citizens of Raleigh. Judge Cameron, President of the State Colonization Society, took the chair, and interesting addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Gurley, Wadsworth, and Lacey, and by T. Loring, esq. A deep and general interest was manifested in the benevolent designs of the institution, and additional contributions were made to its funds.

The following resolutions were unani-

monsty adopted: On motion of Mr. Wadsworth.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, the American Colonization Society is worthy of the firm and liberal support of the citizens of this state and of the United States, inasmuch as the plan it has adopted, is entirely unexceptionable, friendly to the peace and constitution of the Union, and fraught with the largest and richest blessings to those whom it may colonize, and to the people

of Africa.
On motion of T Loring, esq.
Resolved, That as many of the present inhabitants of Liberia have emigrated from this state, and as a most interesting company of the same class in this state, as well as many from other places, desire to remove to that country, it be recommended to the friends of the Society in North-Carolina to increase their contribuas early as convenient, to fit out an expedition with emigrants and the neces-On motion of the Rev. Mr. Lacy,

Resolved. That as the colonies of free colored persons from the United States, on the coast of Africa, have already done much for the benefit of the native tribes, and especially as these colonies open a wide and effectual door for the promulgation of Christianity in that dark and suffering land, it be earnestly recommended to all christian denominations, throughout the state, to take up collections for the cause on some Sabbath near the fourth

The society will meet again on Mon day next, the 10th inst. at 4 o'clock. P. M. in the session room of the Presby-terian Church, where the friends of the institution are invited to attend.

An adjourned meeting of the North Carolina State Colonizatic Society, was held at the Presbyterian Session Room, in this city, on Monday the 10th inst. Duncan Cameron, esq. President of the

Society in the Chair.
On motion, Rev Messrs. Lacy and Wadsworth, and T. Loring, esq. were elected Managers, vice Messrs. Jamieson.

Primrose and Turner, resigned.

Mr. Lacy submitted the following

Whereas, it has been represented to this Board that a most interesting company of free colored persons, residents in this State, are desirous of emigrating to Liberia, and that the parent Society is in want of funds to enable it to aid the removal of these and numerous other persons of the same class within this State-

Therefore,
Resolved, That this Society will use its best endeavors to secure means to aid the Parent Society in effecting its great and philanthropic objects, and that for

ed to the Clergy and Churches of all denominations, requesting them to take up collections on some Sabbata near the fourth of July of each year.

Resolved, That it is expedient to employ, forthwith, a well qualified agent to visit different parts of the State, and present the claims of the Society and solicit contributions for the cause.

Resolved, As the sense of this Society, that the Funds thus raised, shall in the first instance be appropriated, under the direction of the Parent Society, exclusively, to defray the expense of removing such free colored persons as may be desirous of emigrating from North Carolins to Liberia.

After discussion, the said resolutions After discussion, the said resolutions

After discussion, the said resolutions were adopted unanimously.

On motion, the Society adjourned, to meet again on the 4th of July, at 4 o'clock, P. M., in the Presbyterian Church; at which time, an Address is to be delivered in behalf of the Society, by some individual hereafter to be designated by the Board of Managers.
WESTON R. GALES, Sec'y.

---

Markets.

. Petersburg, April 8. Cotton—9 s 12 cents.

Tobacco—Lugs. 2 00 a 3 00

Common to good. 3 00 a 6 00 Wheat-None in market. Flour—Family, \$11 50 Superfine, 10 00

## Weekly Almanac.

APRIL.		Sun		Sun		00		-	Rer	sher	-44
14 Frid	ay.	15	32	6	28	8		=			
15 Satu	rday.	5	31	6	29	H	*	-	5	22	8
15 Sund	lay.	5	30	6	30	1	#	6	10	00	
17 Mon	day.	5	29	8	31	8			12	-	
16 Tues	day.	5	28	6	32	5			1	63	•
19 Wed	nesda	5	27	6	33	2			=	=	F
20 Thui		5	26	6	34	-	+1	ž	First	E	Į.

## Line of Packets NEW YORK to PAYETTEVILLE.

MEW YORK to RAYETTEVILLE.

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the Interior and the public generally, that the above Line is now in successful operation, and offers a direct and expeditious means of transportation. The vessels of this Line, five in number, are all of the first class; and Goods shipped by them can be insured at the lowest rates of premium. The eteamer Wilmington, in connection, is a boat of fine construction for the Cape Fear, and with her Tow Boats well calculated to give despatch. All persons shipping Goods by the above Line, will please hand a list to the Agents at New York.

HALLETT & BROWN,

Jients New York.

WM. DOUGALL. Wilmington. WILKINGS & BELDEN.

Forwarding Agency.

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are successful to the parent of the forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to ment be paironage heretofore conferred. They have large Warn Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,

Figuritable.

Refer to Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough April 5.

Jailor's Notice. W As taken up as a renaway, by George W.

Trice, and committed to the jail of Orange county, on the 17th day of March, a Negro Man who calls himself JULIUS, and says be belongs to Allen Gunn, of Caswell county. He is about thirty years of age, stoutly built, and very black. The owner is hereby notified that unless application is made, the property proved, and charges paid, he will be disposed of as the law directs.

THOS. FAUCETT, Jailor.

April 13.

April 13.

EQUITY SALE. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County. In Equity-March Term, 1837.

N pursuance of a decree in Equity, made at March term 1837, I shall sell on the premises of the late Jane Taylor, deceased, ou Flat River in said county, on Tuesday the 18th of April next, on credits of twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, in equal instalments, the TRACT OF LAND OF 200 ACRES, upon which said Jane late resided.

ORFORD MOIZE,

61-4 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA Granville County. Court of Equity-Spring Term, 1837.

Susan Phillips, against
Welson Phillips & John P. Lemay.
Alimony Melson Phillips & John P. Lemay. Alimony.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant, Nelson Phillips, is not an inhabitant of this state, but resides beyond the installation of the Court:—It is therefore, on anction of the plaintiff's counsel, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper printed and published at the seat of government of this state, and also in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Nelson Phillips to appear at the Court to be held at the town of Oxford on the first Monday of September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff we Bill, or clase the said bill will be taken pro confesse and heard ar parts, as to him.

Witness, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the first Monday of March, A D, 1837

THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, c. M. M

Price of Adv, \$3:50

Blanks for sale at this Office.



From the Utica Observer. CHRIST HEALING THE BLIND.

Two sinners by the way side lie, Wrapt in robes of grief; Frearful and sad as Christ passed by, They humby sought relief. Where pride uncurled the haughty lip. Among the gathering crowd, Spurning their low companionship, By chiding them aloud.

Yet still with faith in him they cry, Their aspirations rise: Have mercy, Son of God most high. And open thou our eves.

He stop'd-compassion's waters gush Within the Saviour's heart; Bidding the mighty torrent rush, The sable cloud depart.

He speaks-his holy light doth pour Her thousand charms abroad; Their eyes unclose-they stand before The great Eternal God

No purple robe of k ngly dower Around his form was bound; No regal gem from earthly power His holy temples crowned. But o'er his head a glory gleams

In one transcendant band, Hid in those bright eternal beams That round the blest expand. 'Tis thus the true believer 's blest. The smile of faith is given,

To head the heart-sick, wounded breast, By sin and sorrow riven.

From the Morning Star. VOLTAIRE & PAUL COMPARED.

Voltaire. There is no God. Paul. But to us there is but one God, the Father, of whom are all things, and we in him. One Lord. For there is

Volinire. Jesus Christ is an impostor. Panl. One Lord Jesus Christ, by whom are all things, and we by bim. This is a faithful saving and worthy of all acceptation, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners. God was manifest in the flesh. Who being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God. Christ came, who is God over all, blessed for ever.

Voltaire. I am weary of hearing peo ple repeat that Twelve men have been sufficient to establish Christianity. I will prove that ONE may suffice to overthrow

Paul. And are built on the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets. The foundation of God standeth sure.

Feltuire. Christianity yields nothing but poisonous weeds.

Paul. If any man be in Christ he is a new creature. The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, meekness, temperance. Voltaire. Crush the wretch Jesus Christ!

Parl. We preach not ourselves, but Jesus Christ. Whom we preach, warning every man, that we may present every man perfect in Jesus Christ.

taire. Hurl the javelin; strike deep; but hide the hand that gives the blow. Paul. I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ-These things are not done in

a corner. Voltaire. Reason dethrones the kings of the earth. All restraints of civil government are intolerable impositions.

Paul. Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to evil. I exhort, therefore, that first of all supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men; for kings and for all in authority, that we may live a quiet and peaceable life, in all godliness and honesty.

Voltaire. Burn the Bible.

Paul. All scripture is given by the inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for instruction in righ-

Voltaire. Any restraint upon the ap-

petite is an abridgement of the rights of man, and ought to be abolished. Paul. Mortify the deeds of the body. And every man that striveth for the mas tery, is temperate in all things. - Be not

drunk with wine. Drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God. Voltaire. The marriage covenant should

be annulled. Paul. Let every man have his own wife, and every wife her own husband.

Marriage is honorable in all. Voltaire. Death is an eternal sleep. Paul. The dead shall be raised incor-

ruptible. This corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal shall put on immortality. For we know that if this earthly tabernacle be dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

Voltaire (on his death bed.) Oh, that I had not blasphemed God. Oh, Jesus Christ! I am abandoned by God and man. I will give half that I am worth to live six months. I must go to hell.

Paul. For I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up a crown of righteousness, which the Lord the rightrighteousness, which the Lord the right-eons Judge shall give me on that day; Fayetteville, March 10: 62-3w

and not to me only, but unto them also

that love his appearing.
Some of the infidel sentiments in the above are not Voltaire's own words; but they may be considered as substantially his, as they grow out of that system which he labored with untiring zeal to establish, and which finally caused the French revolution, with the destruction of about three millions of people. Reader, which system dost thou choose; that of infidelity, which will prove a goad in thy conscience, and a thorn in thy pillow on thy dving bed -or that of Christianity, which will enable you to die with a glorious hope of immortality.

## N. C. State Lottery.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY. Class No. 5, for 1837.

To be drawn at EDENTON, N. C. on Saturday, the 15th of April. 75 number Lottery, 11 drawn Ballots.

Stevenson & Points, Managers CAPITAL 3 \$ 10,000!

Principal Prizes.

One prize of \$10,000 one of \$4,000one of \$3,000-one of \$2,000one of \$1,200-

twenty of \$1.000-twenty of \$500-&c. &c. &c. Whole Tickets, \$4 00

Quarters. 1 00 All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fif

teep per cent.
\* Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsbo rough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, Agent.

#### N. C. State Lottery, For the benefit of the Salisbury Academy,

Class No. C, for 1837. To be drawn at ELIZABETH CITY, on Saturday, 29th April.

75 No. Lottery, 14 Drawn Bailots. SCHEME

1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars. 1 Prize of 3,000 do. Prize of 2,000 do. 6 Prizes of 1.000 do. 10 Prizes of 400 15 Prizes of 200 do. &c. &c.

Whole Tickets, \$4 00 Halves. \$2.00 Quarters. \$1 00 Tickets to be had of

A. PARKS, Agent.

For Sale,

LINTSEED OIL. Also, a small lot of FA CASH or GOODS will be given for FLAX O. F. LONG & Co.

March 2. 4n-TOWN LOT FOR SALE. Will be sold at public sale, on Moneay the 1st day of May next.

Lot No —, north east of the Aca
demy, adjoining Charles Philips' stabie io. Six months credit will be given, the

THOS. CLANCY, Town Clerk

## Bank of Cape Fear.

BOOKS of subscription for stock in the ex tanded capital of the Bank of Cape Fear, will be op ned at the office of the Branch of the Cape Fear Bank in this town under the superintendence of the undersigned on the 6th of April ensuing, and continue open until the evening of Monday, the 17th of the same month.

harter missioners are precluded from receiving to pay ment for stock subscribed, the notes of the Bank of Cape Fear; but subscriptions are to be paid in specie, or in funds equivalent to spe-cie in the following instalments, v.z. One fifth at the time of subscribing, and one fifth every sucreeding ninety days until the whole a No discount to be allowed for anti-

be paid. No discount to be allowed for anti-cipated payments.

Payments in notes of the following Bunks, will be regarded as equivalent to specie, and will be received as such, viz. Bank of the State of North Carolina, Merchant's Bank of New-bern. Bank of the United States and Branches. South Carolina notes payable at Charleston, and notes of the Bank of Virginia and Farmer's Bank of Virginia Payment to Armeches. Bank of Virginia (except the branches at Win-chester and Fredericksburg) will be received at a discount of one per cent. as an equivalent for the expense which the Bank of Cupe Fear will necessarily incur in rendering such nutes

available as specie.

JAMES WEBB,

JAMES PHILLIPS,

W. NORWO JOHN W. NORWOOD.

## Steamer Cotton Plant.

PHE New Steamer COTTON PLANT, in connexion with suitable Tox Boats. commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days.—The Proprietor is now constructing on the river bank a commoditions constructing on the river bank a commodious Ware house, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft o' water adapted to the river navigation, and offers to the public the sorest and most convenient mode of transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HALLON, THOS. SANDFORD & Co. LAND FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity, I shall offer for sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 11th day of May next, on a credit of one and two years, all the LAND of which the late George Albright died seized and possessed, consisting of two parcels, containing 440 and 175 acres, more or less. The purchaser or purchasers will be required to give bond with approved security

ALEXANDER ALBRIGHT

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Orange County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

February Term, 1837. Stephen Moore Justice's Execution levied on Land. Elis Check.

Eltis Check.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder or six weeks, that unless the defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, on the fourth Monday in May next, and show cause why the hand levied on shall not be sold, the said land will be ordered to be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs of suit. the plaintiff's debt and costs of suit,

J. TAYLOR, c. c. Price Adv \$3:00

List of Letters

## Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsbo-

rough, on the 1st day of April 1837, which is not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General t'ost Office as dead letters. B

James P Brown Richard M. Jones James Browning James Jackson William Browning John T. Johnston C John Kirkyatric Abel Cain Stanford Cheek 2 Themas Cate

ftomss Christian

James Fancett

G

H

Elizabeth Garret

Jesse D Graves

Charles Howard

Thomas daistings Edwin L. Hill

M. A. T. Harrison

Thomas Hollowell

Durrom Hall

Robert Goodloe

Spencer Gaunt Robert Glenn

Thomas Latta George Lyon Rev. Adison M. Lea M Jesse Clinton Bradley Collins Burton Clark John L. Moore Jesse Miller Abraham Crabtree Mary Chambers Wm Comins Hugh Currie

John Miller W. Moore George, Wm. or James James Craig and others Eliza J. Morrow 2 Hugh Campbell Willie Moss

D Miss Harriet Nichols Villiam Duskin James Newlin E George Nelson John Neal Eagle Lodge No. 71 R F

John Rhodes George Rhodes John H. Fox 2 Hezekiah Rhodes Solomon Fuller 2 Green V. Fowler Charles N. Sterling Rev George W Ferra Samuel Scarlett John Shank

Willam Smith Mary Strayhorn Aaron Strayborn or D. A. Faucett David Strayborn

Henry D Turner Wm. Trice 2 James Trice Thomas Thomson

W Charles S. Warren

Those calling for advertised letters will please say they are advertise

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

LOOK AT THIS!



## LATIMER & MEBANE. AVE just received from New York and Phi-ladelphia, and now offer for sale, the lar-

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market; amongst which are STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

ALSO Groceries, Hardware, Queensicare, Hats and Shoes. besides many other article too tedious to men-

tion? The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same. LATIMER & MEBANE.

. Cash will be given for 5000 bushels of Wheat.

WALDIE'S OMNIBUS.

#### Another Work by Wraxall. ANECDOTES OF FOREIGN COURTS.

ON Friday, March 18th, will be published in Maldie's Literary Omnibus, a third work by Sir N. W. Wrazall, entitled, "Memoirs and Private Ancedotes of the Courts of Berlin, Dreaden, Warsaw, and Vienna." This work has never been reprinted in America.

From the London Monthly Review.

"The style is clear and polished, without other ornament than what naturally occurs.—We shall only add that they abound throughout with enlivening anecdote, and that the reader's time and attention will be amply repaid, whether his search be for information or amosement."

The whole of the early numbers of Waldie's Literary Compiles having exhausted, an extra-From the London Monthly Review.

Liverary Omnibus being exhausted, an extra edition will be commenced on the 18th inst., from which date new subscribers who give

Price for a single copy for twelve months three dollars, two copies for five dollars, five copies for the dollars. It is the cheapest periodical now printed in America, and the postage is that of a newspaper.

A. WALDIE,

46 Carpenter street, rear of the Areade, Philadelphia. . March 16.

Orange Presbytery will meet in Hillsburough, on Wednesday the 19th

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either for Letter or Newspa-per postage, are carnestly requested to make immediate payment. Those who neglect this notice need not expect a continuance of their

THOS. CLANCY, P. M. 63-

#### NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Execu-SEPH FREELAND, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

J. J. FREELAND, Ex'r. March 16.

SEE HERE!! FALL AND WINTER

#### GOOUS. OSMOND P. LONG & 90.

Just received and new offer for sale, at the old stand or R. Nichols & Co.

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL.

ASSORTMENT OF

## Fall and Winter Goods.

Their Goods have been selected with great care in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and bought entirely with cash; they there fore feel confident in saying, they can and will sell as good bargains as any other house in the

Call and examine our goods, and decide for yourselves; if you like them and our prices, we will thank you for your custom.

F Goods will be given in exchange for e ery description of Country-made Cloth.

O F. Long & Co. would respectfully tende O F. Long X Co. wound respectively their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have heretofare received, and hope, by close attention to their business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive a respectable portion of their custom.

FARMER'S HOTEL.



#### HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. PHE subscriber having taken that well-

wh stand in the town of Hillsborough THE FARMER'S HOTEL, formerly conducted by Mr. Turner, is prepared to enteriain Tra-vellers and Boarders; and hopes, by strict at tention and the goodness of his accommodation. to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custome. His charges will be as moderate as any other es-tablishment of the kind in the place.

WILLIAM PIPER.

February 21. The Raleigh Star and Greensborough Telescope will insert the above three months, and send their accounts to this office for pay-



# Newly Improved Saddles

THE subscriber has obtained the exclusive right for the county of Orange, for BEARD'S PATENT

## Steel Spring Seat Saddles, Spring Girth & Iron Horn.

Certificates from numerous persons testify that Saddles made with these improvements possess advantages superior to all others; they give ease and comfort to the rider, and save him from the latigue common to the use of oth-

er saddies

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a supply of these Saddles, or will make them to

order if required,

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of
Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. which he will dispose of on accommodating terms. SOLOMON FULLER.

P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, of steady habits, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

November 3.

43—

The thorough bred race horse ALONZO.



Sired by the old

American Eclipse, dam by old Sir Archie, will be exhibited at Hillsborough on the 2nd Monday in March, and will commence his spring season on that day, at thirty dollars the season—forty dollars to insure a foal—and twenty dollars a leap. Fifty cents to the groom for every more bleed with sure a foal—and twenty dollars a leap. Fifty cents to the groom for every mare placed with the horse. The season will expire on the 1st of July next. For Pedigree and Performances, see hand hill-

of July next. J. M. & R. W. WILLIAMS.

J. M. & R. W. WILLIAMS. February 23.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Person County. In Equity-November Term, 1836.

John G. Wade and others, John M. Dick and others.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James H. Ruffin, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for the said James H. Ruffin to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer to this petition, otherwise the same will be ten to this petition, otherwise the same will be ta-ken pro confesso as to him, and deeree made accordingly.

JOHN BRADSHER, C. M. E.

For Sale or Rent,

THAT well known stand a That well known stand at present occupied as a Dry Goodr Store by Col. Wm. T. Shields a geut for Robert Mederwell, deceased. It is but a few doors from the Conjugation of the Conjugati

#### Wanted

A quantity of FLAX SEED and FEAbe given in exchange.
MICKLE & NORWOOD.

#### State Bank of N. Carolina.

Ever

allay have

man

ed th

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stock-Ceneral Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capiral or Friefits, Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are cameally desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next, otherwise they will be barted, as the Stockholders will then make a final dividend of the efforts of the Bank.

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836. To be inserted in all the newspapers printed within the state of North Carolina for three months—the bills to be sent to the Trea.

S. F. PATTERSON, President.

surer of the Bank, who will pay them to orde WILLIAM W. BBAY'S

### Invaluable OINTMENT. FOR THE CURE OF External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Temours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fiesh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills, FOR SALE BY ALLEN PARKS.

BACON.

40.000 LBS. North Carolina BACON,

March 2. WOOD-WOOD-WOOD!! SUBSCRIBERS to the Recorder who intend to make payment in Wood, are requested to recollect that at this season of the year the

For sale by

le is much needed.

November 24.



JAMES MOORE. The Raleigh Star and Milton Specta-tor will publish the above one month, and for-ward their accounts to this office.

#### Temperance Advocate and Youths' Instructor.

TPHE subscribers propose to publish in the town of New-Salem, Randolph Courty, N. C. a monthly periodical under the above title; to be devoted to the statement of lacts and advancement of argument; calculated to rrest the progress of one of the most alarm-ing and destructive vices that at present in-

fest human society.

Our attention has often been called to the clusively devoted to the cure of intemperance nor shall we leel ourselves entirely restanted from the publication of other matter that may appear apily associated with the main object in vier Believing, so we do, that there loud call for such a work as the one we here propose; we thereby take the liberty of solici-ting the patronage and influence of all well

wishers to the cause of religion, sobriety and TERMS OF PUBLICATION. lat Each number will consist of a fine su-per-royal sheet, in pamphiet form (16 octavo pages,) to be issued the first Saturday in every month.—to commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained. The price will be one dollar per vol. (consisting of 12 numbers,) if paid within 3 menths from the date of the 1st no. received; or one dollar and twenty first contraction.

twenty five cents, within the year; if payment be delayed until the expiration of that time, \$1:50 will be exacted. \$1:50 will be exacted.

Letters relative to the paper must be addressed (post paid) to the subscribers, New-Salem, N. C.

Postmasters, and officers and members of

Postmasters, and officers and members of Temperance Societies will be considered agents for this publication. Those who may bold subscription papers, are requested to forward the same by the 15th of April next, as it is expected the 1st no, will be published the first Saturday in May.

WESLEY D WILSON, JOEL INGOLE.

New Salem, N. C.Feb. 1837

57—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WERELT BY DENNIS REARTT, THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ALVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper, will be discontinued until all arrearsges are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.
Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the parameters in the state. per must be post paid